Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

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TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country. I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the snbscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

For Sale,

THE Farm formerly the property of Francis Harvill, containing 255 acres of land, lying near the Catawba river, adjoining lands of Maj. H. Connor, Wm. Lytell, Esq and others. There are on the above premises two dwelling-houses a store-house, a cotton gin, in good repair, and other convenient out-houses. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms and payment made easy. For further particulars, inquire of Lyman Woodford, living 8 miles north of Lincolnton, N. C. LYMAN WOODFORD.

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafœtida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Æther Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosæ
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebs
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladona
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spruce
Liquorice
refined
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamom
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandi us
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii
Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mint
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Black
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Jacob's
Comp. Assafœ.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadensis
Poladelphis
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasped
Quiksilver
Quinine Sulp'ate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scillae
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valerian
Seneka
Anchusa
Spigelia Mariland.
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulc.
of Wine
of Lavender Comp
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
Camphor
Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pulv.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafœtida
Aloes cum
Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria
Virga
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
Valerian
Red Saunders
Opium
Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
Or
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoc
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Pulmonic Detergent,
for Colds, Coughs, and
Consumptions

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils, Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid, India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes, Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum, Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Windsor ditto, Naples do. Transparent do. Wash-Ball ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macoboy do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Strewing Smalt, fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White leather Skins, Apoth. scales & weights, Poland Starch, American do Twine, Vanilla Beans, Torqua do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto, Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto, French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil, Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye---Water, Rotten Stone, Lamp Oil, Bole Armenic, Tapers, Lime Juice, Mahy's Plaster.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Spanish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto
Black Varnish
Copal do.
Madder
Copperas
Turkey Umber
Terra de Sienn
Termeric
Ground Fustic
Logwood in stick
ditto Ground
Litharge
Red Saunders
Nicaragua
Verdigris
Vitriol Colcothar
Spanish Whiting
Arnatto
Lamp Black

GLASS

2 Gals. Specie Bottles
1 do. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
graduating ea sures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple Shells
Breast Pipes
Bed Urinals
Mortars and Pestles
Pungent Bottles
Retorts
Peg Lamps

EARTHEN WARE

½ gal. cerate Pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill Tiles

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lancets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Phlems, Teeth Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic Catheters, Wax Bougies. Metallic do. Gum Elastic do. Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes, Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulas, Hull's Trusses.

Salisbury, May

Dr. Chambers's Medicine

FOR INTEMPERANCE.

FROM the Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, edited by N. R. Smith, M. D. Professor of surgery in the University of Maryland:

"Chambers's medicine for the relief of drunkards, has been used with successs near Louisville, in the cases of several negroes. *It completely reformed them of their vice.*"

The following is from a circular signed by JOHN RODGERS, JOHN KIMBALL, & FREESE DEARBORN, *Esqrs. Selectmen of Exeter:*—"We would suggest the propriety of making an appropriation from the license tax for the purchase of Chambers's medicine. We have placed a quantity of this article in the hands of our Physicians, who administer it free of expense to all who will take it, and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that more than twenty of our most confirmed drunkards have taken it, and those who have completed their course, have been cured by it, and restored to their friends and to usefulness in Society."

In every case where it has been tried in Portsmouth and its vicinity, (from 30 to 40) it has not been known to fail effecting a cure.

It is prepared only by Dr. James H. Hart, and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers, at their office, in Rutgers' Medical College, and at the Medical Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, New-York. The medicine is put up in letter packages, sufficient for an individual case, accompanied with directions, and can be sent by mail—price $5. All orders enclosing the usual price, postage paid, will receive immediate attention. Those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the great celebrity which Dr Chambers's medicine has acquired, there are, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations of this valuable remedy. The public are informed that the directions accompanying the genuine medicine are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning.

A fresh supply of the above medicine has been received, and can be had at the New-York prices, on application to Lemuel Bingham, Salisbury; William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville; Robert Wilson, merchant, Charlotte; or the subscriber, J. McKNITT, *Agent.*

June, 1828.—3t89.

Politics of the Day.

The Hon. *Thos. P. Moore!*

The following letter from Dr. *M'Nairy*, a gentleman of high standing in Nashville, Ten. gives us a farther insight into the character of *Thos. P. Moore*, a Jackson "affidavit man," conspicuous for his furious zeal, and for a regular depredation on the public revenue, during the last session of Congress, by illegally franking, week after week, thousands of Duff Green's compound of fraud and falsehood, the extra Telegraphs.

NASHVILLE, *3d June*, 1828.

Hon. H. CLAY.

Dear Sir: In the address of the Central Committee at Washington, I see that the Hon. Thomas P. Moore has assailed you, in a certificate, with all the virulence of a violent partisan. Mr. Moore seems to have forgotten his declarations when last in this place, the fall or summer of the year before the last election for President. He then publickly declared in my presence, that he considered the State of Tennessee disgraced, by bringing out Andrew Jackson, whom he looked upon as *totally unfit for the station*; inquired of me if I thought his ears would be safe in Nashville, for making those declarations. He was then your strong friend, and regarded Gen. Jackson's nomination as intended to injure your prospects in the West. This declaration was made by Mr. Moore in the presence of many gentlemen of this place, who have a perfect recollection of it.

You can make what use you choose of this information. With high respect, your friend,

BOYD McNAIRY.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

Messrs. Smith and Palmer:

The enclosed letter has been received in the course of a private and friendly correspondence with Mr. Clay; but as it must satisfy all impartial men of the baseness and malignity of those who have attempted to assail his feelings, by an exposure of his private affairs, I take the responsibility of requesting its publication in your useful journal; and I hope that other papers friendly to the cause of truth, for the satisfaction of the honest of every political creed, will make its contents known.

Respectfully,

ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

Lexington, June 14, 1821.

WASHINGTON, *12th May*, 1828.

Dear Sir:

The variety in their modes of attack, and the industry of my enemies are remarkable, if not always commendable. I observe that some of them about Lexington have carefully searched the records of Fayette, and extracted from them a most formidable list of mortgages which are paraded as evidence of my bankruptcy. The fairness of this proceeding, in my absence, on arduous public service, and without inquiry into the fact whether the mortgages be extinguished or not, is submitted to my fellow citizens of Fayette. I do not consider that a man who honestly fulfils his pecuniary engagements, as entitled to any special praise, or I would not observe, that I can confidently appeal to all with whom I ever had pecuniary transactions, to bear testimony to the fidelity with which I have discharged mine. I invite the severest scrutiny into my conduct, in that respect, and request a comparison of it with that of any of those who now assail me. I never was sued in my life for any uncontested debt—indeed, I have no recollection, at this time, of having ever been sued for any ascertained debt, contested or uncontested, and whether I was principal or endorser.

[Mr. *Clay* then speaks of a heavy responsibility, incurred about ten years ago, as endorser for his friends—and proceeds]—To that cause is to be attributed my temporary retirement from public life; and the renewal of my professional labors. I then resolved not to endorse for others, except in extraordinary cases, and not to ask others to endorse for me; that, when it became necessary for me to give security, to pledge, in the form of mortgages, that Estate which was the ultimate resource of my creditors. Hence the greater number of the mortgages which have been recently so malignantly exposed to the public observation. Most of them have been long since satisfied. Among this number is one for a debt of $20,000, for the payment of which you had kindly become my surety, every cent of which has been long since discharged. There are not subsisting mortgages upon my Estate to the amount of ten thousand dollars: and before the year expires, I hope there will not remain more then one fifth of that sum. I have hitherto met all my engagements by the simplest of processes, that of living within my income, punctually paying interest when I could not pay principal, and carefully preserving my credit.

I am not free, absolutely, from debt. I am not rich, I never coveted riches. But my Estate would even now be estimated at not much less than $100,000. Whatever it may be worth, it is a gratification to me to know, that it is the produce of my own honest labor, no part of it being hereditary, except one slave, who would oblige me very much if he would accept his freedom. It is sufficient after paying all my debts, to leave my family without want, if I should be separated from them. It is a matter also of consolation to me to know, that this wanton exposure of my private affairs can do me no pecuniary prejudice. My few creditors will not allow their confidence in me to be shaken by it. It has indeed led to one incident, which was at the same time a source of pleasure and of pain. A friend lately called on me, at the instance of other friends, and informed me, that they were apprehensive that my private affairs were embarrassed, and that I allowed their embarrassment to prey upon my mind. He came, therefore, with their authority, to tell me, they would contribute any sum that I might want to relieve me. The emotions which such a proposition excited, can be conceived by honorable men. I felt most happy to be able to undeceive them, and to decline their benevolent proposition.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Robert Wickliffe, Esq.

From the Frankfort Commentator.

The records of Fayette county have been carefully searched, to find facts which might be used to the injury of Henry Clay. *No record of his* having been *indicted*, arraigned and tried as a criminal, for stabbing a man upon the public highways, has been found. *No traces of his* dealings in human flesh, *as a negro trader*, as a buyer and seller of christian men and christian women, have been discovered. The records contain no evidence of any swindling land speculations, devised and executed *by him*. But certain mortgages, made at a time when Mr. C. had become surety for some family connexions, had unexpectedly devolved upon him, have been laid hold of, and held up to the public gaze, in order to injnre the private credit of Mr. Clay, increase his supposed difficulties, indirectly effect his public character, and impair his usefulness.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman now in the State of N. York, dated Coxsakie, June, 14, 1828,

"The State of New York will certainly give a death blow to the General; many who were his warm friends six weeks ago are now in favor of Mr. Adams. Every day the Administration is gaining friends by dozens. In fact, the former partizans of the General are deserting him." *Marylander.*

The following paragraph is extracted from the Address of the Hon. G. W. OWEN, Member of Congress from Alabama, to his constituents:—

"While I claim to be one of the last men on earth who would submit to oppression, whether individual or governmental, yet in place of violence in opposition to any system adopted by Congress, at this period of our political existence, I would substitute rigid economy, laborious industry, and untiring perseverance; these I prefer to taking steps to sap the foundation of our government.—Nay, I cannot ask the question "of what value is the Union" to *Alabama*—how horrible would be the picture of civil commotion? and if this Union ceases to exist, it will be the result of the most awful revolution that ever stained the pages of the history of any government on earth. Let us therefore harbour no such idea, but believe as our fathers did, that our independence can be secure alone, by the sanctity and security of our Union."

INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 30.

The long looked-for, and anxiously expected packet ship Silas Richards, arrived last evening, bringing us London papers to the 23d ult. inclusive.

There has been great solicitude among our importers for the arrival of this ship on or before the 30th June, (to-day) when the provisions generally of the new tariff take effect; so that her cargo might, as it now will, escape the increased duties.

The news by this vessel leaves the question of the passing of the Pruth, which has so long been the turning point of all enquiries, and which has been again and again asserted to have taken place, still undetermined. No authentic accounts had, up to the latest dates, been received, either in Vienna, Paris, or London, that the Russian armies had actually marched. That they soon would, is not, however, to be doubted, and to the number, it is now said, of 300,000 men.

To a request of Sir R. Wilson in the House of Commons, for information as to the affairs of the East, and the condition of England with regard to the treaty of the 6th July, Mr. Peel declined making any reply. Of Portugal, nothing more is known except the fact that Don Miguel has convened the Cortes, by whom, the Courier says, he expects and desires to be proclaimed King.

Another change had occurred or was about to occur in the British ministry, in consequence of the resignation—tendered at least (so says the Morning Chronicle of 23d), of Mr. Huskisson. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Charles Grant, and, possibly, the Lord Chancellor, would follow him. The cause of this step is to be found in the disagreement of the Cabinet, as to the disposition of two seats in Parliament formerly owned by the borough of East Retford. For corrupt conduct this borough was disfranchised; and the question was, as to the disposition of the two seats—whether they should be given to some populous and unrepresented own, such as Manchester or Birmingham, or to the small hundred, containing only a few inhabitants, in which East Retford is situated. On this question, the aristocracy and landed interests were against the large towns, and so the cabinet determined to go. Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston voted in the house against this disposition of the seats; and thence misunderstanding, and want of confidence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 19.

Foreign Affairs.—Sir R. Wilson, after having disclaimed all intention of embarrasssng his Majesty's Ministers, and alluded to the Turkish Manifesto—the Russian troops—the speech of the French minister of Finance—and the levy of men amounting to nearly 60,000, called for by the French government, with the professed object of assisting Greece—said, that he felt it his duty to ask his Majesty's Ministers the following questions—first, whether this government still adhered to the policy of the treaty of the 6th of July, and intended to carry it into effect; secondly, whether they were now combined with France in any operations for the attainment of the object of that treaty, it being understood that he did not include Russia in those observations. Thirdly, whether any communication had been received from our Naval Commanders in the Mediterranean, to account for the non-enforcement of the blockade of the fortified places in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, that if he abstained from any comments whatever on what had fallen from the hon. member (Sir R. Wilson) he hoped nothing would be inferred from it. Considerations of prudence dictated reserve and silence on subjects of such vital and paramount importance. From the moment the treaty of the 6th of July was signed, there was the sincerest desire on the part of his Majesty's advisers punctually and scrupulously to fulfil its provisions. Even from considerations of policy it was more consistent with the interests of humanity and Europe, to put an end to the contest between the Turks and the Greeks. England was prepared, in conformity with the Allied Powers, to carry the objects of that treaty into execution. It was now notorious, however, that an event had taken place which materially changed the relation between one of the Allied Powers. It was notorious that Russia had declared war on grounds exclusively appertaining to Russia. This declaration, by altering the character of one of the parties, and placing that party in the situation of belligerent, involved conditions as to the execution of the provisions of that treaty, not at first contemplated. This country was prepared to fulfil its good faith, and carry, as far as was consistent with the altered state of affairs, the provisions of the treaty of London into effect. With respect to the blockade, such instructions were given as were deemed requisite; why they were not executed he would not say; an explanation was required, and had been received, but he would not make it public from considerations of duty. His Majesty's ministers would not shrink from entering fully into the subject at the proper period. The subject was then dropped.

Liverpool, May 24.—The demand for Cotton this week hes again been animated, and the business extensive. The sales from the 17th inst. to last evening, inclusive, amount to 23,760 bags, of which 5,350 were Uplands, at 5¾ to 7d About 7,000 bags were taken on speculation.

New York, July 8.

Cotton.—The business in this staple continues very limited. Advices from Liverpool to 24th May, give an active business and extensive sales in that market, which does not yet materially affect ours, the article being mostly held on speculation. The sales since our last amount to about 1000 bales at previous prices, chiefly for home use. Export from 1st to 30th June, 8096 bales.

From the Bolton (England) Express.

A Live Toad in the Stomach.—The kindness of Mr. R. Hampson, surgeon of this town, has furnished us with the following remarkable account of the existence of that disgusting reptile, a toad, in the stomach of a boy, named Butterworth, of Ainsworth, in this vicinity.—We will quote Mr. Hampson's statement of this singular and dangerous case: The father of the boy (a lad about fifteen years of age,) waited on Mr. Hampson on Sunday morning last, with his son, and described his complaint. He had been much afflicted for three years with a severe gnawing pain in his stomach and left side, which was at times excruciating; and to use the boy's expression, "he was sure there was some varmint within him."

Mr. Hampson recommended a course of medicine; one dose was administered on Monday, and another on Tuesday; and, by the effects of the medicine, a large full-grown and perfect toad was voided. The boy took it into the house to his astonished and overjoyed parents, and it was laid on the hearth; when dragging its legs under its belly it expired.—It had nothing about it distinguishable from the common species of field toads.—There is a wound on the back of its head, but this is supposed to have been occasioned by some recent injury. The boy was doing extremely well under such circumstances, and has since enjoyed sounder sleep than for the last two years.

Forgery.—Yesterday a check for $700 was presented at the counter of the Mechanics Bank by a negro, who with honest *naivete* informed the teller that "he did not know whether it was a good one or a bad one—but it had been handed to him by a man in the street, who requested him to present it at the Bank." Under these circumstances, payment of course was refused, and the check was afterwards proved a forgery, though of the nicest and most admirable execution. Search was made in the street for the person who gave it to the negro, but he had decamped. The black man is quite confident he can identify him, should he see him again. We understand, a young man was arrested yesterday afternoon under suspicion of having been implicated in the affair. *N. Y. Gaz.*

A terrible hurricane was experienced at Falmouth, Pendleton county, Ky. on the 26th ult. It came on with thunder, and lightning and hail, late in the afternoon, increasing in violence until nothing was found able to resist its force. On six farms, not a building of stone or wood, was left standing entire. The roads were blocked up, and timber and live stock to a great amount destroyed, but only two human lives lost, as then ascertained. The width of its course was about two miles.

Cincinnati, Ohio—This is one of the most flourishing towns of the west. The rapidity of its increase is astonishing.—In 1826, about 185 houses were erected; in 1827, 308; and in the present year, 400 and upwards are under way. Manufactories are increasing with equal rapidity. They have, besides others, a Glass, a Piano Forte, an Oil Cloth, and a File Factory. In 1826, the population was 16,230; now it is 20,000. There is a fashionable watering place in the neighborhood, called the *Yellow Springs.*—Handsome hotels and boarding houses are erecting. It is also the "literary emporium" of the west. A *Western Souvenir* is to be published for 1829—the engravings, and a part of the literary matter are prepared. *Register.*

Water Melons.—On the morning of the 4th we counted at the lower Market in this City, thirty-three wagon loads of Water Melons, of the finest quality we have seen for a number of seasons. One of the Melons, to decide a bet, was weighed, and reached 40 lbs. and was sold, with its fellow, for one dollar.

Augusta Courier.

The new Tariff.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of June 30, says:—"The new Tariff goes into operation to-morrow, and great anxiety is consequently felt for the arrival today of ships which have long been out. The timely arrival of the Silas Richards, will save the importers, it is estimated, $30,000 in duties alone. There are some descriptions of woollen goods expected to arrive after to-day, which it is believed will be re-exported to England for the sake of the drawback. At Boston, a meeting was held on Friday to concert measures to avoid, as far as possible, the evils of the new Tariff, and pilot boats were sent off in search of vessels supposed to be on the coast, for the purpose of warning them to get into Cape Ann, or any other before the expiration of the 30th; or, if they could not get the vessels into such nearer port, with instructions then to carry their manifests and invoices to the office of the nearest collector, to be entered before the 1st."

Homespun.—By accounts received from the upper Districts, we are happy to learn that a dispostion to foster the domestic manufature of the State, is rapidly advancing and will ere long reach its acme. Those of York, Chester, &c. &c. are preparing for the growth and manufacture of every article necessary for the *whole* of the population. They are also providing for the growth of provisons; so, that the Tariff taxing States will soon find that their neighbours can be independent of them. The people of York, emphatically call on their fellow citizens to judge of them by their acts, and not by their "much speaking." Good advice—all round. *Camden Jour.*

New York, June 26.

Circuit Court.—A case of contempt of court on the part of a jury empannelled to try a civil case, was this day noticed and punished by the presiding Judge, Edwards.

It seems that at the close of a long trial, the jury went out in the usual way, on Monday afternoon, and finding, after some delay, that they were not likely to agree, they recorded that circumstance in writing, sealed it up, in the form of a verdict—and as such, (unless the officer having them in charge neglected his duty,) they must have represented it to him, and thereupon dissolved. Upon opening the sealed paper in court yesterday morning, the Judge ascertained the import, and thereupon apprised the Jury that they had been guilty of a contempt, which he must notice. He postponed any decision, however, till this morning. Accordingly, to-day, after animadverting upon the defeat of justice, to which such a proceeding as that adopted by the jurors led, and upon its extensively mischievous consequences, he fined each of them in the mitigated sum of *twenty five dollars.*

American.

Mr. Thomas Tyrrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith, of N. Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the western country, had been cured in the following manner. He was recommended "to use a strong potash, made of the lye of the ashes of Red Oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover this with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them, and the plaster again, until they all disappear; after which, heal the wound with any common salve." Cautery and the knife had previously been used in vain. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.

The first part of the Monthly Gazette, contains a list of most of the periodical papers in the United States, (all that could be obtained,) their place of publication, editor and publisher, and price of subscription.

We perceive, by a neat table in the work, that in 1775, there were 37 papers published in this country; in 1810, they amounted to 358; and in 1828, we have a list of 827—probably the actual number is 900. In England there were 79 newspapers in 1782; and in 1821, there were 284.

Tax on Molasses.—The more we reflect on this matter, the more are we surprized, how any of the delegation in Congress from this State, could vote for it. The duty of *five* cents, was higher than the average rate of duty on the aggregate of our importations. Both of our Senators, and seven of our Representatives, voted to double this tax, (and but for their vote, it could not have passed) thus making it enormously disproportionate to the average duty. Molasses now pays into the Treasury, a duty of about $700,000 annually. An additional duty is imposed, so out of reason, that it will either have the effect of destroying that branch of our foreign trade, or will add that much to the present burthens of the consumers of this article. In Mr. Webster's speech, it is computed that this additional tax of *five* cents, will draw from the already nearly exhausted resources of North-Carolina, the enormous sum of *Fifty thousand dollars!* If this sum were paid by the wealthy, who could afford it, it would be more tolerable—but they, for the most part, do not use the article. Consequently, this calamity will fall almost entirely on the poor, to whom molasses is necessary for food. We ask, is it possible to vindicate this vote on any principles of public policy? Revenue cannot be the object, else burthens would have been imposed on the imported food of the rich as well as the poor. The object avowed by most of the advocates of the tax, was to prevent the distillation of spirits from imported molasses, and to increase the consumption of spirits distilled from grain. It is said, that out of *thirteen million* gallons of molasses annually imported into the United States, only *three* are distilled, the remainder being consumed as an article of food. So this additional duty of *five* cents is imposed on the ten millions which are consumed as food, that it may likewise double the duty on three millions which are distilled into spirits.—Will the end justify the means, or as Mr. Webster observed, "shall we tax food to encourage intemperance—shall we raise the price of a wholesome article of sustenance, of daily consumption, especially among the poorer classes, in order that we may enjoy a mere chance of causing these same classes to use more of our home-made ardent spirits!" Again we ask, on what principle of public policy, can this vote be defended? *Register.*

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON WINES.

The following judicious remarks are translated from a late Foreign Journal:

"Among the measures recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury for adoption by the Congress of the U. States, we remark a reduction of the duties on wines imported into that country. It has been established by authentic documents, that the export commerce of the United States to the wine countries has, as it was natural to expect, decreased in the same proportion as the heavy duties upon the products of those countries have diminished the importation from them. Thus, in consequence of this system of high duties, not only the revenue of the government has diminished, and, as a necessary result, the profits of merchants and navigators have been reduced, but the agriculturists also, instead of selling the products of the American soil for exportation, have been obliged to convert them into spiritous liquors, both nauseous and hurtful. These motives, and it would not be difficult to adduce others, are sufficient to recommend a system less hostile to the public health. It is a real benefit to the country to introduce a pure and agreeable beverage, which cheers the mind, and to restrict the use of those spiritous and ardent liquors, which destroy the health and brutify the reason, and of which there is at present such an excessive consumption in the U. States. Whoever has actually lived in a vine country, and who has had opportunity to compare the population in regard to morality, domestic habits, and social amusements, with that of another country, where, the vine not being cultivated, the people have recourse to divers other kinds of drink—whoever, we say, has been able to make this comparison personally, will at once acknowledge the many advantages of every kind on the side of the wine drinking population, and be convinced that the American people are bound by a due regard to their interest, to facilitate, by all possible means, the importation of wine into the U. States.'

[A law to reduce the duties on imported wines, was passed at the late session of Congress.]

A Jew Jew'd.—It was observed that a certain covetous rich man never invited any one to dine with him. "I will lay a wager (says a wag) I get an invitation from him." The wager being accepted, he goes the next day to this rich man's house, about the time he was known to sit down to dinner, and tells the servant that he must speak with his master immediately, for that the could save him a thousand pounds—Sir, says the servant to his master, here is a man in a great hurry to speak to you, who says he can save you one thousand pounds. Out comes the master, what is that you say, sir, that you can save me a thousand pounds? Yes, sir, I can; but I see you are at dinner; I will go myself and dine and call again. O pray sir, come in and dine with me. Sir, I shall be troublessome. Not at all. The invitaton was accepted. As soon as dinner was over, and the family retired, Well sir, says the man of the house, now to our business. Pray let me know how I am to save this thousand pounds. Why, sir, said the other, I hear you have a daughter to dispose of in marriage. I have. And that you intend to portion her with ten thousand pounds. I do, sir. Why then sir, let me have her, and I will take her with nine thousand. The master of the house instantly rose in a passion, and turned him out of doors.

We notice an advertisement in a S. Carolina paper, concerning '*The spirited Jack*, ANTI-TARIFF." He stands near Columbia. As we believe these *young Asses* are numerous, both in Carolina and Georgia, we could not refrain from noticing their qualities, *young and spirited*, and soliciting a portion of the usual patronage for our advertising columns.

Geo. Courier.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

While the opposition party throughout the country are every day circulating calumnious stories against the administration, without any regard to common sense or common decency, they at least prove themselves consistent in misrepresentation, by stamping with the epithets, "falsehoods and forgery," every publication which denies the immaculate purity of their Hero.

They know full well that the object of their political adoration cannot bear the light of truth and of reason; these must be obscured by the delusive glitter of military renown; and if a beam of true light happens to fall upon the character of their veiled chief, the only means left them, by which they can hope to obviate the disgusting effect of it, is to persuade the beholders that it is a false light, an ignis fatuus. But the charm is dissolving apace; the altars,

Where faith may mutter o'er her mystic spell,
Written in blood,

have been unveiled to the astonishment of many who unconsciously knelt to them in adoration. It is not surprizing that the initiated, those who, acquainted with the character of their chief and with his deeds, yet from choice or a strange fatuity, adhere to him, should continue to be zealous in making proselytes to their faith. "*Some would* be dupes and victims, and they *are*," in spite of all that reason, morality, patriotism and religion can urge to check their perilous course; but others seek the truth for its own sake, embrace error or fraud only when presented to them under the mantle of truth, and spurn them as soon as they discover them to be impostors.

Fortunately for the world, particularly fortunate for our happy country at this time, the last denomination is the most numerous; the mass of our population is virtuous—prefers light to darkness, truth to falsehood, and mercy to inhumanity. To prove that such is the fact, no better evidence is necessary, none better can be conceived of, than the circumstance that wherever the true history of the "six militia men" is read, disgust and indignation, for the author of their calamity taken the place of admiration of military grandeur, and produce an immediate and honorable revolt from the Jackson ranks. This the party see; and justly dreading that the day of retribution is at hand, and that the multitude who were enthralled by the glory of the conqueror, will be excited to mutiny by the blood of those victims, crying aloud from the grave, they attempt, with one accord, the dernier resort to disprove by "sound and fury" the pamphlet which has been published, giving an account of the conduct, trial and execution of the unfortunate militiamen.

This pamphlet, as soon as it appeared, was denounced by Duff Green as a tissue of "lies and forgeries;" and forthwith a hundred puny editors, parrot like, repeat, "lies and forgeries." But *their* denunciations have not been sufficient to condemn the pamphlet; it still circulates with due credibility and effect, and will continue so to circulate, even though some *honorable* men have made war against it. It, and many worthy men who aided in the circulation of it, have lately drawn down the imprecations of the "Jackson Committee of Fayetteville," whose chairman (a *truly honorable* man,) has filled two pages and a half of that worthy vehicle, the N. C. Journal, in attempting to prove it a forgery! The honorable chairman of the Fayetteville Jackson committee, it is understood, is a lawyer, and of course he only labours, as it were, in his vocation, when he thus so earnestly writes to "make the worse appear the better reason." If his logic

at the bar be correctly typified by his newspaper arguments, he *may gull some* good natured clients out of their money, by the *length* of his *talks*, but it may be doubted whether he gains many verdicts. But to do justice to the *aforesaid* production, as its author would say, it is for the occasion a pretty ingenious piece, and I would recommand it to the adoption of all other Jackson committees, as being, in all probability, as decent and cogent a refutation of the dangerous pamphlet as the *emergency* will admit of.

Some, in their zeal to sustain a sinking cause, have pronounced the whole pamphlet a forgery. To suppose that all those who make this bold assertion, really believe it, would be treating them with too much charity. They know that all the papers in the pamphlet purporting to be *official*, and only they, are headed "Official documents." If they wish, then, the truth only to be known, why do not *they* publish the documents, and if there be any perversion of them, point it out? But this would not do: every one would then see the documents acknowledged by *Jackson men*, and the delusion would vanish.

Instead of this, *they suppress* the true documents, as far as they can, and only publish the report on them; which, inasmuch as it misrepresents facts, and makes false inferences, is infinitly more deserving of the term *forgery*, than either the preliminary or "*epiliminary*" remarks attached to the pamphlet.

Those who published & those who circulate the pamphlet are accused of a design to palm it *all* upon the people as official. He must be ignorant indeed, who, after reading the preliminary and "*epiliminary*" remarks, can believe in such a design; and if he continues to *improve in ignorance*, and shall add to that accomplishment certain positive virtues (called vices by the unfashionable) he may stand a chance to be promoted on a certain contingency. Every man who takes so much interest in the presidential election as to read the "Militia pamphlet," knows that the Jackson party has a majority in Congress; knows that majority would publish nothing calculated to injure themselves or their chief: What, then, would he think, when he read the following sentence in the remarks prefixed to the documents? "When these documents came to Congress, the *Jackson members* of the House moved to refer them to a committee *of their own friends*. They made a report, in which they have attempted to gloss over the facts and *excuse* General Jackson." I again ask, can any man believe that a *Jackson majority* would order to be printed a pamphlet containing a remark so offensive to themselves as the one just cited? Or can it be believed that the other party would attempt to produce such an impression, when the very means used to produce it, were by their absurdity, better calculated to prevent it? No: if it had been designed to make the preliminary remarks appear to be a part of "Official Documents ordered to be printed," surely they would not have contained a sentence so offensive to the party by whose votes only, such an order could be carried.

The documents purporting to be official, commence near the bottom of the 4th page, and are headed,

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Near the top of the 36th, where they end, is the following certificate of their accuracy:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January* 21, 1828.

True copy from the General Order book of the late 7th Military District.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Then follow the "*epiliminary*" remarks, commencing thus: "Here the official history of this shocking transaction ends." What follows is thus distinctly avowed to be un-official. How, then, can it be said, that the whole pamphlet is a forgery, put forth to impose upon the credulity of the ignorant. I scarcely know whether such an imputation deserves most the contemptuous indignation of all honorable minds, for the unblushing impudence which could make it; or whether it should not be a cause of gratulation to them, as evincing the mean and desperate shifts to which their adversaries think it necessary to resort, to prolong for a little their drooping hopes.

VERITAS.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Politics in Randolph.

NEW-SALEM, N. C. JULY 14, 1828.

Mr. Editor:—On Saturday, the 12th inst. a meeting of the New-Salem Library Society was held at this place. This institution embraces fifty or sixty members, most of whom were present. The occasion had also drawn together a considerable number of our respectable fellow-citizens from different parts of the county, as well as several from the adjoining county of Guilford. Some attended on business, some from curiosity, or perhaps to indulge in a little social respite and recreation, so cheering to us after having finished the labor, and undergone the sweating fatigue of an unusually heavy harvest. The collection of people, in all, was indeed numerous and respectable; and it was a day of much free converse about political matters, and passing events generally. The next Presidential Election was, as a matter of course, much talked of.

After going through the business of the Library meeting, it was proposed to organize the company for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of those present on the presidential question:—*Benjamin Swaim* was called to the chair, and *Nathan Stanton* appointed secretary.

The president, in stating the object of the meeting, explained it to be, neither an *Administration meeting*, nor a *Jackson meeting*, but a mere casual organization of citizens and qualified voters, made without any previous notice or designed arrangement, only to test the political sentiment of the surrounding country on this all-important subject. No party heat appeared—no enthusiastic or intemperate zeal was excited—no personal animadversion was indulged on the occasion:—frankness and candor reigned throughout the assembly. All were, or at least seemed to be, inspired with a spirit of thoughtful deliberation, independent sentiment, steady purpose, and unyielding promptness; evincing a more than ordinary degree of deep-felt solicitude for the result of consequences.

On motion of John Clark, *Resolved*, that each and every person present, who is legally entitled to the *elective franchise* of this State, be now at liberty to give his vote for the next President of the United States.

Arrangements being made for that purpose, the vote was deliberately taken; and in the numerous company, promiscuously collected together as above stated, not *one single vote* was found for *Gen. Jackson*; every one that was considered eligible *voted*, and *to a man* voted for JOHN Q. ADAMS. The friends of the administration in this quarter have for some time been fully aware, that their cause had been on the advancing hand; but when they recollect what would probably have been the state of a vote six months ago, taken on a similar occasion, and compare it with the present result, they find much more than their most sanguine expectations fully realized.

On motion of Wm. Dennis,—*Resolved*, that these proceedings be intelligibly drawn up, and signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to some of the Editors for publication.

On motion of Bohan Julian, Esq. the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Signed by Order of the meeting.

B. SWAIM, *President.*

NATAN STANTON, *Secretary.*

The Seat of War.—Another meeting has been held in Colleton District, S. C. from the proceedings of which we infer, that it is not the intention of that warlike and powerful people, to make an immediate attack on the United States, with their immense army of 500 fighting men. This magnanimous forbearance on their part, has greatly quieted our fears; and we trust the people of the United States generally, will again enjoy their wonted repose, undisturbed by fearful apprehensions of the approach of the exasperated and conquering army of Colleton!

Instead of determining on *immediate war*, it was resolved at this second meeting, that the *adhesion* of South-Carolina to the Union, should depend on the *unconditional* repeal, not of the *last* tariff law only, but of tariff laws of 1816, '18, '24 and '28. And who can doubt, that the next Congress, overawed by the powerful army of 500 fighting men, which Colleton can muster, will immediately repeal all those obnoxious laws?—no one, in his sober senses, we are quite sure. Certainly, government will prefer this alternative, humiliating as it is, to a war with Colleton, with her 500 fighting men! from which deeper humiliation and sore defeat would inevitably result.

The insurrectionary movements in South-Carolina, we learn from various quarters, receive the unqualified detestation of a large portion of the sober and reflecting portion of the people of that state: they are not yet ripe for revolution and civil war, with all their attendant horrors. Is it not, then, a little strange, that they should continue to bestow their confidence on men, who are laboring with all their might to produce a state of things from which not only the patriot, but every one who cannot look with complacency on scenes of blood and carnage, on deeds of violence too shocking to name, must turn with horror? Why is such a man as the author of the Colleton Address countenanced? Why is that sower of sedition, the man who coolly sat himself down to calculate the "value of the Union to South Carolina;" the man whom his native country vomited forth, and who has been sheltered, protected and encouraged in this: why is *he* permitted to preside over the principal literary institution of the state, to mould the minds of its youth, and instil into them sentiments congenial with his own? The rising generation are the hope of the country; it is, therefore, of the first importance, that their minds should be properly cultivated; that they should imbibe correct sentiments; should be taught to love their country, reverence its institutions, and regard the Union of the States as the pillar of its strength, its glory and safety: but can parents expect their children to be thus taught, can they hope to see them regard the Union, as *Washington* has taught us to regard it, when they place them under the care of teachers, who term it a most "unequal alliance," oppressive and ruinous, and who, with a chilling apathy, sit down to "calculate its *value!*" As well might they sow a field with tares, in the delusive expectation of its producing a crop of wheat. Then while they themselves cling to the Union, and indignantly frown on the demagogues who would sever its bands, let them likewise teach their children, or cause them to be taught, to reverence it "as the palladium of their country's safety and prosperity;" and to regard as a political offence of the deepest dye, "every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the *sacred ties* which now link together the various parts."

FOR THE YADKIN & CATAWBA JOURNAL.

On the 4th July instant, the Agricultural Society of Iredell County met at Statesville. The meeting was opened by an Address from JOHN MUSHAT, Esq. in which much information, on many important agricultural subjects, was communicated.

The show of horses for premiums manifested a laudable and increasing attention to that branch of business:—several fine colts and young horses were exhibited: there were also some good specimens of Domestic Manufactures. The premiums were awarded as follows:—

To Thomas Allison, (Tanner) for the best horse Colt, between 1 and 3 years old	$5
To the same for the best mare Colt, do.	5
To Absalom Simonton, for the best horse Colt, under 1 year old,	4
To John McKee, for the best mare Colt, do.	4
To Col. Thomas A. Allison, best bull Calf,	3
To James Crawford, the best Pig,	2
To Elizabeth Baggarty, best Counterpane,	3
To Mrs. John Mushat, best mix'd Cloth,	3

After transacting their business, the Agricultural Society adjourned, and a very numerous and respectable meeting was organized, to take into consideration the state of our circulating medium,—the Bank notes; of which meeting, Joseph Davidson was appointed *Chairman*, and James Campbell, *Secretary*.

This meeting was opened by Samuel King, Esq. in a speech of considerable length. He was followed by John Mushat, Esq. James Campbell and Richard Allison. Although these several speeches ascribed the fall of the value of our bank notes to different causes, they all deplored the effect, as a most seriousevil and one that demanded the early attention of the Legislature.

The following committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the General Assembly, on this delicate subject, to wit:—John Mushat, Samuel King, Richard Allison, John McKee and James Campbell; and then the meeting adjourned. Test. JAS. CAMPBELL, *Sec'ry.*

The following accurately drawn character of the Jackson party, is from the *Enquirer*, published at Knoxville, Tennessee—the hero's own state:—

'The Jackson party have no common principle among themselves. In one section of the country Jackson's *friends*, or we would rather say, Mr. Adams's enemies, advocate the system of Domestic Manufactures. In another they reprobate it as a damnable heresy. In one section of the country, they advocate the system of Internal Improvement. In another they denounce it as leading to consolidation, and the destruction of State rights. They suggest no measure—they devise no plan—they have no end in view for the promotion of the public good. Their grand object seems to be, to thwart Mr. Adams's plans, and to prevent him from doing any good, for fear the people might be pleased with his administration. They strive to make the hand of government press as heavily as possible on the people, believing the people will not be able to trace their grievances to the true source. The complaints of the public are music to their ears. They have audacity enough boldly to *announce*, that no matter with what wisdom and patriotism Mr. Adams may administer the government, yet he shall be as a prophet in his own land—without honor.

CONSECRATION.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th instant, divine service will be celebrated in this place, by Bishop Ravenscroft.

It is expected that the new Episcopal Church will be consecrated on Sunday, the 27th.

The pews in the church will be disposed of (at the church,) after divine service on Saturday, the 26th; when and where the vestry will attend and make known the terms.

Salisbury, July 10, 1828.

MARRIED,

In Hillsboro,' on Thursday evening, 8th inst. in St. Matthews Church in that place, by the Rev. William M. Green, Rev. JOHN H. NORMENT, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late *Robert Spear*, Esq.

In Charlotte, on the 16th inst. by David Parks, Esq. Mr. *John Henderson*, to Miss *Priscilla Poste*[illegible]

Charlotte Female Academy.

AN examination of the students of this institution, will commence on Wednesday, 30th inst. and continue from day to day until completed; which will close the present session of seven months. The ensuing session of three months, will commence on the 1st Monday in September. Terms as heretofore.

July 10, 1828.—2t90. THOS. COTTRELL.

The Season requires it.

I have just received a supply of

Seidlitz and Soda Powders,

fresh put up; together with a quantity of first rate

PEARL BARLEY

AND FRESH

Arrow Root, Lime Juice, Nutmegs,

Candies, &c. &c.

I have also received for sale, on commission, a few copies of a pamphlet, containing the *Constitution of North-Carolina*, the *Constitution* of the *United States* and the *Declaration of Independence*—price 25 cents. This little pamphlet is very convenient for reference; and every citizen ought to have a full knowledge of its contents, in the present excited state of the times. WM. HUNTER.

Charlotte, July 4, 1828.—3t90.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. July 1, 1828.

Jacob Adderhold, Mary Baker, Jesse Bene, Fields Bradshaw, Aaron Bomgarmer, David Boohout, Levi Carpenter, Jeptha Clark, John Caldwell, Aaron Casay, Henry Cornelius, 2, Mary Coxe, William Cogswell, Philip Drum, John Duffie, 2, John Dickson, Elisha Dyer, Nathaniel Edwards, Green B. Evans, John Ford, James Falls, Jean Gibson, William Gillespy, John Glenn, Abner Goodson, Oranda Grissom, John Ganet, Jacob Hamer, William Harvinson, Henry Hoyles, Moses Hearn, John Hawkins, Benjamin Hall, David Hampton, David Hanes, William Johnston, Sarah Johnston, George Icerd, David Johnston, Adam Keirer, Samuel Kent, David Lutes, Jacob Lenk, Joseph Lehman, William Moore, William McGinnas, George Manney, John Moore, Marmaduke Maples, Abraham McCarter, James Montgomery, Oliver McAffee, John McAdams, Samuel Martin, John McKerkin, Awd Oneal, John Parker, Elizabeth Peeler, Peter Plunk, Principal paper maker, Benjamin Parker, Sally Petille, Benjamin Ormon, James A. Robinson, Jonas Rudisel, Moses Roberts, Alfred Reinhart, John Reinhart, Henry Rudisel, Jane Smith, John Stiles, Jacob Setzer, Lemuel Sanders, Thomas Sherril, Nancy Scott, George Sellers, Mary Shiermore, Jacob Stowe, Freeman Shellow, James Sullivan, John Shinn, William Tucker, Polly Torrance Loran Upsen, Judah Vinson, John Vickers, Thomas Wilkins, James Wilson, Joel Williams, Daniel Whetstine, Moses Whitesides, Samuel Whitney & Sons, Robert Winters, Joseph Wiley, Thomas Ward, Andrew Wilson, John White, Martha Webb.

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. July 1. 1828.

W. J. Alexander 2, Charles W. Alexander T. H. Alexander, J. Adams, Jer. Alderson 2, Jonathan Armfield, John Allen, Sample Alexander, Garrison Alexander, Maj. John W. Bynum, John Banker, David Brown, James Blount, E. M. Bronson, Hiram Baldwin, Moses Beaty, James Brown, John Capps 2, James Capps, Andrew Clark, Sally Capps, Alexander Cooper, Sarah B. Cheek, Robert Chambers, George Cross, Wm. Crowel, Col. John H. Davidson, Thomas Dulin, Charles Dennes, Thomas Dunn, Joseph Eastman, Lucius Eaton, Elizabeth Flanagan, William Firrel, Thos. Gelaspie, Maj. Thos. I. Greer, Doct. Samuel Henderson, John Howel, Adam Howel, Elam Hunter, Henry Huver, John Hipp, Samuel Houston, John Hannon, Henry Harrison, Jonathan Harris, Doct. Thos. Henderson, Joseph Hunter, Daniel Hyams, John Hall, Andrew Henderson, John F. Houghland, Ebenezer Hearm, Alexander Irwin, Wm. Jamison, Jacob Julin, Rev. Kirpatrick, sen. Samuel Kenedy, John Kerr, Nancy Latta, Robert Lindsey, Mrs. Lemonds, Matthew Leeper, sen. Wm. Lucky, John N. Lees, Thos. L. Moore, Alexander M'Ree, Phelemon Morris, Esq. Dr. E. W. Maxwell, Andrew McNeely 2, Wm. Morrison, Margaret N. Martin, Winslow McRee, James W. Martin, Brazil Muse, James Murphey, Robert Maxwell, Maj. B. Morrow, John McCarney, Lewis Marles, Hugh Meenan, Esq. Margaret Moore, John McCulloch 2, John Orr, David Phifer, Col. Wm. B. Porter, John C. Pharr, principal paper Maker 2, William Pattison, Wm. Pardell, Robert Potts, David Parks, John Rice, Mr. Plunket, Felix Roberts, Elizabeth Rupell, Jonathan Reid, Solomon Reid, Edward Richardson, Robt. Simmons, Eli Stewart, David Stinson, Spencer F. Smith, James Simmons, Thomas Searcy, Robert Sloan, Mary Spratt, B. Sepefiets, Bartlett Shipp, Esq. Isaac Spencer, John Simmers, Thomas Trotter 9, Peter Ulerick, Matthew Wallace, Rev. Wm. Wilson, Rev. John Wallace, John Weeks 2, Rev. M. Wilson, James Wilson, or Judy Wilson, A. Wheeler, Drury Wilson, Wm. Warwiep, George Wren, William Witherspoon, Jams Young.

3t91. WM. SMITH, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Statesville, July 1, 1828.

Wm. M. Allen, Hugh Andrew, Mrs. Ann Beard, Stephen Blankinship, Wm. Brewer, Jonathan Barns, Melis M. Baily, Isom Broweter, John Campbell, Henry Chambers, James Caswell, John Cowan, James Donaho, Wm. Dobson, Elom Femster, John Ferrell, Daniel Freser, John Galloway, Henry Gill, Spencer Gates, Mrs. Mary Harris, Wm. G. Harper, Wm. Haynes, Isaac Irwin, Elisha Ingram, James James, Mrs. Mary Ann James, J. Kendell, V. D. M. Jacob Kibler, Mrs. Polly long, Thomas Leach, Thos. Lacky, Joseph L. Lowrance, John Mayhew, Solomon Mitchel, John More, Andrew F. Morison, Ross McLelland 2, Mrs. Christian M'Kenzie, Polly McLure, James McKinry, sen. John McKinley, Mrs. Amanda D. Pharr, Augustus Read, David Read, Josiah Smith, Randle Shomaker, Henry Smith, Sia Sharp, Vandevour Teague, Josah Teague, Isom Welsh 2, Landy R. White, Wm. Witherspoon, Samuel Young.

JAMES McNIGHT, P. M.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE summer session of this Institution will commence on the 10th instant.

Literary Tuition.

First Class,	$15 00	Per Session.
Second and Third Class,	12 50	
Fouth Class,	10 00	
Contingent Expenses,	50	

Ornamental Department.

Music, - -	$24 00	Per Session.
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	
Needle Work,	1 00	

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at $10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the instructresses.

W. M. GREEN, *Superintendent.*

July 4, 1828.—3t90

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUH the consciousness of innocence may sustain a man, who, in the discharge of his official duties, has incurred the suspicion of negligence or guilt; yet in a country like ours, that respect due to the opinion of our fellow-citizens, who either directly or indirectly confer every office of trust, will extort from the highest on whom they bestow it, a vindication from a charge which, if true, would show them unworthy of such office; and excuse in the humblest, an appeal to the public for that purpose. This is the motive I have for obtruding myself on the public notice; and this with those whose opinions I value, needs no apology.

In the fall of 1826 Joseph Weir, who had been sent from Lincoln to the jail of this county, on several capital charges, for which he was recently executed, made his escape, by the aid of some persons whose names he would not divulge. At that time I was, as I am now, high Sheriff of the county of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Allen Baldwin was jailor. The Attorney General esteemed it his duty to file bills of indictment against the guard, (appointed by the jailor while I was gone to make my official return in Raleigh,) the jailor and myself, in the escape. At last Superior Court, I, as well as the Jailor, was acquitted of the charge by a jury of my country. This is, no doubt, sufficiently satisfactory to my friends and all acquainted with the progress and issue of the prosecution; but as Weir had, by his numerous offences, acquired great notoriety in the western part of the state, the news of his escape was widely spread, and the circumstance by which it was effected being involved in doubt, created suspicions prejudicial to my character, which were, I fear, spread more widely than that of my acquittal. In order to remove all doubt on the subject, I thought it advisable to submit to Weir, on the morning of the day on which he was executed, and in the presence of the reverend gentlemen who were administering to him spiritual consolation, and Capt. Coleman, the officer on duty, at a period when every earthly consideration must have ceased to have any hold on his feelings, the following questions, which, with his answers and confession under the gallows, are respectfully submitted to the public, with the consciousness that as this justification is due to that public, from whose favorable opinion the subscriber has hitherto received the most honorable and flattering support,—their justice will confirm the verdict on oath of twelve of his fellow-citizens.

Yours, &c. JOHN SLOAN.

June 26, 1828.—3t90.

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

Questions proposed by Col. J. Sloan to Jos. Weir, and answers returned.

Q. Mr. Weir, my reputation has been assailed in consequence of your escape from Mecklenburg Jail:—Do you believe I knew any thing about your escape at the time it was effected?

A. I know you did not.

Q. Who questioned you about those supposed to have assisted you in making your escape?

A. Joseph Wilson, Wm. J. Alexander and Dr. Johnson.

Q. What was your answer to them?

A. The same as it is to you now, as regards you and others.

Q. Did any other person in Mecklenburg county examine you concerning your escape?

A. No.

Q. Is Baldwin innocent?

A. He is innocent and so is the negro that attended on the jail.

Q. Are you willing to disclose who let you out?

A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Were you let out by a false key, or were you let out by the key of the jail?

A. I expect partly by a false key.

Q. Is my brother Robert Sloan innocent?

A. He is.

Q. Was there any other person in Mecklenburg, of respectability, implicated in your escape, to your knowledge?

A. No.

Q. Do you really believe it was a false key by which you effected your escape?

A. I think it was—it had been tried some nights before.

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

I JOSEPH WEIR, do hereby certify the above answers to have been given to the foregoing questions proposed to me by Col. Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and that the sameare true. signed, JOS. WEIR.

Test.

Danl. Coleman,
Jno. Robinson,
Jesse Rankin,

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Cabarrus County.* *May* 30, 1828.

I DANIEL COLMEAN, do hereby certify, that I witnessed the execution of Joseph Weir, and that the said Weir, while under the gallows, called for Col. Sloan, and that I was present with him when he approached him; and that Weir declared he would clear him of all charges that might be made against him, the said Sloan, relative to his escape from Mecklenburg Jail and he did the same with a clear conscience.

DANIEL COLEMAN.

For Sale,

ON accomodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crop, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—tf.

POETRY.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

SONG.

Oh, it is not for the laurel's sake
That I so love the lute;
Were those green leaves its only meed,
For me its chords were mute.

But I love to wake the song,
For it so well reveals,
With ever low and gentle tones,
All that my spirit feels.

Oh, tell me not that general praise
Sheds sunlight on my name;
What has a woman's fearful heart
To do with aught like fame?

But the one charm that makes my lute
So very dear to me,
Is, that it can breathe of love!
And it can breathe of thee!

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Monthly Magazine.

A "NICE POINT FOR THE JUDGES."

A BEAUTIFUL little question, for the people of form and precedent, arose, a few days since, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the course of an action for trespass, entitled *Goodman v. Kennell.* The actual offence committed—like the sin in the story of the abbess of Andouillet—seems to be divided between so many persons, that it is difficult to determine which ought to bear the blame of it. The facts of the case stood thus:

The defendant, Mr. Kennell, who resides in the neighbourhood of Lambeth, on the particular day stated in the pleadings, sent a jobbing non-descript, named Cockings, who occasionally acted as his servant, with a message to Furnival's inn. Mr. Cockings, having taken an oath never to walk when he might ride—unless he liked walking best—which did not happen to be the case in the present instance—took the horse of a Mr. Freshfield, for whom also he sometimes worked as a servant, (and who had desired him occasionally to "exercise" that quadruped,) to perform the journey. But on his way home—to omit details which are not material—he contrived to run over the plaintiff in the action, Mr. Goodman. The mischief then stood thus—Cockings, going on Kennell's, business, mounted on Freshfield's horse, ran over Goodman; and with the *delictum* so divided, the last was in doubt where to bring his action!—Cocking, the corporal offender, not being worth a farthing.

The fact was, the plaintiff suffered, and seemed likely to suffer, by having too many strings to his bow. Mr. Kennell was undoubtedly liable for the damage done by his servant—while in the performance of his business; and Mr. Freshfield was equally bound for the conduct of his horse, by whom the damage had been committed. But *both* could not well be made liable. If Cockings had run over the plaintiff without Mr. Freshfield's horse; or, if the horse had run over the plaintiff, without having Cockings on his back; or if Cockings had done the embassy to Furnival's inn for Mr. Freshfield, to whom the horse belonged; or, if Mr. Kennell, who sent Cockings to Furnival's inn, had been the owner of the horse;—any one of these ways, the case would have been clear: but, between "the two stools," Mr. Goodman (in the court, as in the Lambeth-road) was like to "come to the ground." As the case stood, he did resolve to go against the owner of the servant—Mr. Kennell—(we suspect rather at a hazard;) and Mr. Justice Park, probably from a feeling that he had a fair title to recover somewhere—summed up in his favor—although Cockings stated distinctly that he took the horse of Mr. F. without any order from, and even without the privity of, Mr. K. But the case, in all likelihood, will come before the Court above: and we rather doubt, upon the evidence, whether Mr. Justice P's. law will stand.

There is no doubt that a man is answerable, in law, for that which his servant—though servant only for the time being—does by his command. And, still farther, he is answerable for that, which his servant may do in the ordinary and reasonable routine of his (the master's) business, although not by his particular command. And moreover, he is liable for things which his servant does in his name, in fraud upon him, and contrary to his interest, as for the taking up of goods of shops at which he is accustomed to deal, and have credit given by the agency of that servant—because here, it is his ordinary course of conduct which leads the tradesman into mistake. But we doubt rather whether this kind of liability can be taken to extend to such an act as the running down public passengers, by riding on the back of other people's horses; because this is an act with which the master has in equity nothing to do—and, besides, the precedent is against it.

For instance, in the case of "Dobson *v.* Sir Arthur White," where the Overseers of the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, sued the defendant, a gentleman of fortune, residing at No. 7, Brook-street, because a housemaid who lived at No. 11—four doors off—had become chargeable to the parish, in consequence of the immorality of his footman,—Sir Pepper Arden, Chief Justice, held—"that the defendant was clearly *not* liable; because the act complained of had been committed by the *footman*, of his own wrong, and not in the reasonable performance of any of his master's business." 2d. B. B. pp. 132. This was a *Nisi Prius* decision: but it was never disturbed.

However, we will come closer to the case immediately in question.—Cockings was sent by Kennell to Furnival's inn: he received no horse to go upon: and the presumption was, that he would go on foot. Then suppose (as he did not go *on foot,*) instead of mounting, without leave, upon Mr. Freshfield's horse—he had gone to Exeter Change, and mounted clandestinely upon the Elephant—and ridden him to Furnival's Inn—knocking down Temple-bar or the Court of Chancery in Lincoln's Inn—or any other public impediment—instead of Mr. Goodman—by the way? or suppose, instead of *taking* the loan of Mr. Freshfield's horse, he had hired a coach, or a gig, and damaged various other vehicles by careless driving; surely, it would be too much to say, that Mr. Kennell should be at the cost of setting these damages right again? Between two courses of wrong—there was the best *prima facie* case for bringing the action against Mr Freshfield; for it appears clearly, that Cockings had no authority from Mr. Kennell to go on horseback to Furnival's Inn; while, for exercising the horse, that did the mischief (occasionally) there was something very like a general retainer from Mr. Freshfield. If Goodman had been *killed* now *for* example, instead of *hurt*—would not the *deodand* have been put upon the horse?

Altogether, however, it will be an exquisite point for the practice of the present day, when barristers rise, at least five times out of every six, to address themselves, not at all to the merits of the case, but to some quibble or clerical error upon the face of the parchments that bring it before the court. For, if there be any action in the case against any person but the actual offender, Cockings, we profess ourselves quite unable to determine where it lies. And there seems to be hope too of a new point still, in the argument before the court above: for we see, according to the evidence, it appears, that the horse was "running away" at the time when the accident happened—now, it may become material to know, whether it was the horse that run away with Cockings, or Cockings that run away with the horse! Because, if Cockings ran away with the horse, why then it was him who did the mischief, and he would be the party answerable: but if it was the horse that run away with Cockings, would not Cockings have his remedy over—another action—against Mr. Freshfield!!!

SAND STORM IN THE DESERT.

[The following terrific description is by Mr. Fraser, the traveller in Khorasan.]

"It dawned at last; and morning found me still in a wide and trackless waste of sand; which as the sun arose was only bounded by those flitting vapours which deceive the thirsty traveller with the belief that water is near; and have thence obtained the name of the water of the Desert. In vain I looked for the marks by which my friend Selim had taught me to recognize a place of refreshment. There was but too much cause to fear that I was now in one of those terrible tracks of dry and moving sand, which sometimes, when set in motion by the wind, swallow up whole caravans and their conductors. Alas! the morning light, so earnestly expected, only dawned to prove that I was surrounded by dangers I had never dreamed of.

The wind which had blown so piercingly all night, lulled, as it generally does, towards morning; but the hazy vapour, loaded with light particles of sand, through which the sun rose red as blood, gave warning that the calm would not continue long; nor had I pursued my course another hour, before the roar of the Desert wind was heard, and the air became gradually filled with driving sand.

"As the wind increased, the whole plain around me, which had been heaped by former tempests into ridges, like the waves of a troubled sea, now got into motion; the sand blew from off their crests, like spray from the face of the waters and covered myself and my horse with its dense eddies; while often unable to distinguish the true course, my horse toiled over the ridges, sinking up to the very girths in the deep baffling substance.

"I continued for some hours to persevere, struggling against the fury of the gale, when my alarm increased by observing that my horse, which hitherto had stood out with admirable perseverance, even when his progress was the the most painfully impeded by the deep sand, now became terrified and restive. He snorted, reared, and appeared unable, as well as unwilling, to face the sharp drifting of the still increasing storm. In vain I soothed him, or urged him on with heels and hand; the animal, which hitherto had obeyed my voice almost like an intelligent being, now paid no attention either to caresses or to blows. In the several squalls that drove past at intervals, he fairly turned his back to them and would not move: and even when the wind lulled for a little, he could hardly be forced to advance a step.

"I scorned to yield my life without a struggle, yet saw not the means of preserving it. To abandon my horse would have been, in fact, to give up hope; for I could not have proceeded a single mile on foot, yet to remain stationary, as I was forced to do by the terror of the animal, involved manifest destruction. Every thing that offered resistance to the torrent of sand, which sometimes poured along the earth like a rapid stream of water, was overwhelmed by it in an incredibly short time; even while my horse stood still for a few moments, the drift mounted higher than his knees; and, as if sensible of the danger, he made furious efforts to extricate himself.

"Quite certain that my only hope of safety lay in constant motion, and in the chance of gaining the leeward side of some hillock or mass of rocks that might afford a shelter till the storm should blow over, I gave up my true course, turned my back to the wind, and made all possible efforts to press forward; and at last, just when both man and horse were exhausted during a partial lull, I observed something like a rock or mound of earth looming through the dusky atmosphere. On approaching it, I discovered that it was the bank of an inconsiderable hollow, which was now nearly filled with sand, and on the opposite side of which being exposed to the wind, had by the same means become merely an inclined plane: beneath this bank I fortunately retired, resolved to trust to its protection, rather than run the risk of a farthar progress with the imminent peril of perishing in the drifting sand, where vision could not extend for a space of many yards.

TURKISH DERVISES.—We are freely allowed to enter the chapel of the Mevleveh, or dancing Dervises, during the celebration of their dancing mysteries or rites. I should have rather taken them for a common puppet-show, or exhibition of mountebank tricks, had we not been obliged to take off our shoes, and sit down with much respect. Forty of them soon entered, accompained by a superior, to whom, throughout, they paid the greatest respect.—After prayer, they began to walk round with solemn steps, the hands across the shoulders, to the sound of violins, flageolets, and small drums. When they came to the niche in the direction of Mecca they bowed very low, and retreated backwards to the superior. This was repeated several times, when they mostly kissed his hand after which they extended their arms horizontally, and commenced turning round as if on a pivot, except, as in waltzing, they made the circuit of the room, with a velocity that inflated their petticoats or lower garments, for above the waist they were tightly clad. While in this extraordinary circular movement, many of them appeared very much distressed and I expected to see them fall from giddiness; but, at a certain signal, they instantly stopped, walked around, and made the same obedience as before, and then recomenced the twirling dance. This was repeated several times during the space of three quarters of an hour, when the ceremony finished, and we retreated without paying any thing, or being able to comprehend the meaning of what we had been permitted to see.—Two days afterwards we crossed to Sentari, to attend the exhibiton of the Cadrihi, or howling and fire eating Dervises, which was to have commenced at noon, but did not begin till near three.

As we were engaged to dine at five with Lord Strangford, in order to make an excursion after dinner to the Sweet Waters, we only saw the first part of the ceremony, which was, undoubtedly, a complete juggle, though it is difficult to convince one's self but that much pain must have been endured. The room, for, as we were allowed to enter with our boots on, I conclude it was not a chapel, was by no means clean, and it was fitted up more in the style of a menagerie than a place, worship. We were assigned the best seat of and were treated with much courtesy by the crowded audience, who appeared to attach considerable interest to the performance, and many were anxious to obtain the small drums, or rather tambourines, which were distributed to some of the favoured, to beat time during the howling, &c. At one end of the room various warlike instruments (but no fire arms) were hung up near a silk flag, inscribed with characters, and said to be a part of Mahomet's tent. Under this was seated the president, and near him about forty musicians and singers, or rather howlers, for the noise was most hideous. Great part of the ceremony consisted in kissing, and attempts to kiss the president's hand, he being quite coquettish, and frequently disappointing them by suddenly withdrawing it the moment they were in the act. When disappointed, they appeared to feel exceedingly mortified. These a empts were made as they passed by him in their howling and jiggling fits; for as sedateness and quiet appeared to be the attribute of the president, noise, contention, and continued movement seemed to be theirs. They frequently worked themselves to either a real or pretended phrenzy. Afterwards other performers were introduced, who appeared really to inflict all sorts of torments on themselves, by perforating the skin with dirks, spikes, &c. and passing the former through the cheeks, arms, &c.; as soon as withdrawn, the orifice was closed and washed with spittle, as if to stop the blood; none certainly ever flowed, yet we had the evidence of our eyes that the instrument had really pased through. At length a fellow, stripped to the waist, seized two sharp iron spikes with heavy knobs, and ornamented with pendent chains; those spikes he drove with all his force against his sides, abdomem, &c. during which he appeared to be suffering the torments of the damned, and to be quite exhausted; yet after a little while, upon their being blessed and breathed upon by the president, as had been all instruments before used, he returned to the charge with redoubled ardour, as did several other self-tormentors, with ataghans, swords, &c. Some even fainted, but were instantly recovered by the magic breathing or whispering of the president. Disgusted with what we saw, without being able to comprehend it, we anxiously expected the fire-eating to commence, feeling sufficient confidence in our powers of discrimination, to decide whether the fellows really swallowed a live charcoal, and held red hot iron between their teeth and hands; but it was so long delayed that we were obliged, to the no small astonishment of the spectators, to depart. I can only say, that if the foregoing is a source of profit to the order, it appears to me to be amply gained by the sufferings which they undergo; or, if they do not suffer (which it is hard to credit) by the fidelity with which the mystery is preserved; for I could not find any person, however long resident at Pera, and in whatever contempt he held the tricks, as they usually termed them, that could give the slightest satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the deception was carried on.

Jones' Travels in Russia.

Universal Population.—The total number of the inhabitants of the globe is estimated at 602 millions: 172 millions in Europe, 330 millions in Asia, 70 millions in Africa, 40 millions in America, 20 millions in the Southern regions.

The *births* in Europe are 6,221,370 a year; 17,453 a day; 727 an hour; 62 a minute; and 1 every moment.

The *deaths* in Europe are 5,058,822 a year; 13,860 a day; 587 an hour; 60 a minute, and 1 every moment.—Throughout the Universe, the births are rated at 23,407,407 a year; 63,130 a day; 2,672 an hour; 148 a minute; and 8 every moment.—The deaths, 18,588,236 a year; 50,927 a day; 2,122 an hour; 135 a minute; and 7 every moment. The number of persons who had attained the age of a hundred and upwards in the year 1800, according to Larasy, in Cairo, 35 individuals.—In Spain, during the last century, at St. John-lo-Pays, 13 old men received Communion, the youngest of whom was 110 years old, and the eldest 127; their united ages amounted to 1,499.—In England, one man in 3,100 attains the age of a hundred. At the commencement of the present century, in a part of Ireland, there were 41 individuals from 95 to 104 years old, where the population only amounted to 47,000 souls. In Russia, among 891,652 deaths in the year 1814, there were 3,531 individuals from the age of 100 to 123.—In Hungary, the family of John Rovin has furnished the most astonishing instances of longevity: the father lived 172 years; his wife 161; and they had been married 142 years, and the youngest of their children was 115 years of age.

The felon in England, in his latest moment is a privileged, being. Fame hovers around him, from the bar to the gallows. He exhibits great composure on his trial; leaves his defence, with a dignified satisfaction, to his council; bows to the judge when he pronounces sentence; and "is fashionably dressed in a complete suit of black." Then comes the consolation of spiritual friends. In the interval between the condemnation and the Recorder's report, he becomes perfectly satisfied that he is purified from every stain—after the fatal mandate arrives, he declares his enly anxiety is to die, lest he should fall into his former errors, and be deprived of that everlasting happiness which he now feels will be his portion; and he leaves the world with such exultations of pious people around him, as martyrs were wont to monopolize,—bowing to the admiring crowd, and "sucking an orange till the drop falls."

Woman.—It is, perhaps, the privilege of woman only to extract the sting of grief from others by the gentle patience with which she is taught by Nature to set the examble of meek endurance. Her first step in the career of duty, is generally by the bed of sickness or of suffering. There she hushes helpless infancy to repose; & to the infirmity of age supplies the sweetness of cheerful patience. It is her province to smooth the angry passions, to allay the violence of intemperate men, to divert or sooth the querulousness of peevish, fretful tempers. It is hers, in fine, to be a peace maker on earth; and let her not disdain this her allotted career, nor ever swerve from it. It has not the promise of the world's beatitudes or glories, but it is glorious nevertheless; and oh! above all, let not those who ought to cherish and to foster these gentle virtues, endeavor to stifle, or eradicate them, by substituting in their place the excitements of frivolous vanities, and the empty cares of dissipation.

RELIGIOUS.

The gospel of the prophets and apostles, the gospel which the warm-hearted Peter preached, and the sublime Paul, and the celestial John, is not a system destined merely to reform, polish, and civilize mankind. It is the power of God, for the reconciling and regenerating of the lost sons of Adam: it is a divine strength, to draw them out of the depth of corruption and selfishness, and make them new creatures pleasing in the sight of God. It is not a bare system of morality, but a perfect plan of education for heaven. The God whom the gospel proclaims, is not an imaginary divinity, feigned and figured by reason, ever insufficient and powerless in divine things; but He is the Being eternal, majestic, incomprehensible, whose holiness and justice can be appeased only by his infinite love and mercy. The Unity of the God whom the Moses and the Davids and the Elijahs, whom the Peters and the Johns and the Pauls, confessed and defended against the idolatry of the nations, is not a unity of man's arithmetic, an idea of man's mind, vague and indeterminate, petty and diminishing; but it is a Unity of Essence, manifested in Three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, into whose name we are baptized. Jesus Christ the crucified, he whom Paul made the only object of his faith and knowledge, is not the sage of Nazereth only, the best of men, the founder of a new religion, the patient martyr to seal the truth of his doctrine. No: Jesus Christ the crucified is the only begotten Son of God, by whom all things were created, visible and invisible. It is by a mystery sublime and impenetrable, that the Word became flesh, who was with God, and was God, God over all thing sblessed for ever. He is the True One, who being in the from of God, emptied himself and became obedient to the death of the cross, that we might obtain by his blood redemption, even the forgiveness of our sins; that we, who could never have been saved and justified by the law, (that is, by such a perfect moral obedience as the justice of God requires of us, and of which we are from our birth morally incapable,) might obtain justification and eternal glory by faith in this Redeemer, after the likeness of whom we must be changed into new creatures. And all this is not of ourselves, but of pure grace, according to the election of God, who chose us in Christ before the foundation of the world, and who hath sealed us with his own image, by the power of his Holy Spirit. This Holy Spirit, who is God, produceth in us at once to will and to do, according to his good pleasure: so that we are indebted to the Holy Spirit expressly & peculiarly for our sanctification, as to the Son for justification, and for our creation to the Father."